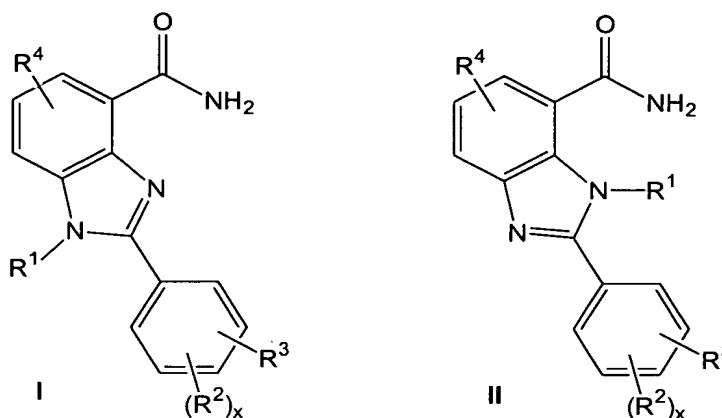


In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

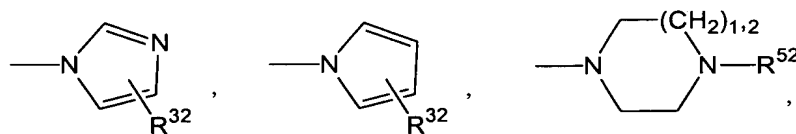
1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the Formula I or II



in which

- R^1 is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and
- R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, ~~CF_3~~ CF_3 , nitro, $NHCOR^{21}$, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, NH_2 , CN, a straight or branched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, OR^{21} or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R^{24} , and R^{21} and R^{22} , independently of one another, are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and R^{24} is OH, ~~C_1 - C_6 -alkyl~~ C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro or NH_2 , and
- x may be 0, 1 or 2. and
- R^3 is ~~$-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$~~ $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is ~~$-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$~~ $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$, it also being

possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and
 if $v = 0$, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine,
 pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R^3 is $\text{—O—(CH}_2\text{)}_o\text{—(CHR}^{31}\text{)}_m\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{—G}$,



or R^3 is B, and

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH or O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{32} is hydrogen, $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_o\text{—(CHR}^{31}\text{)}_m\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{—G}$ or $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_p\text{—G}$,

m and o independently of each other are 0, 1, or 2 and

n may be 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, OH, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH\text{—CO—}R^{43}$ or O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, where R^{41} and R^{42} , independently of one another, are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or θ O, and

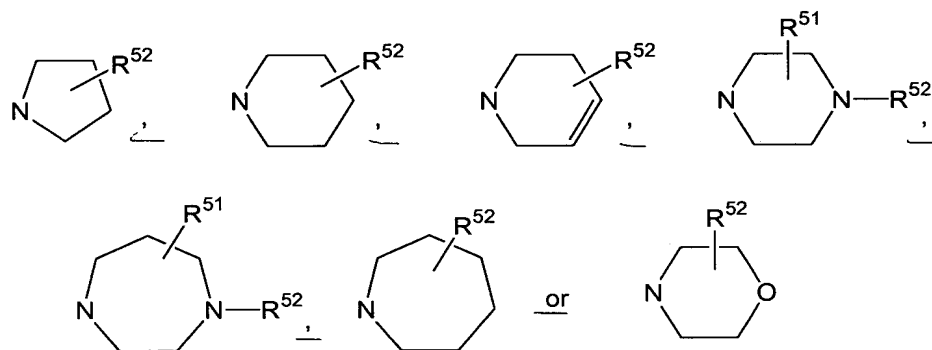
E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine or trihydroazepine, and

F^1 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl group, and

F^2 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl group, and

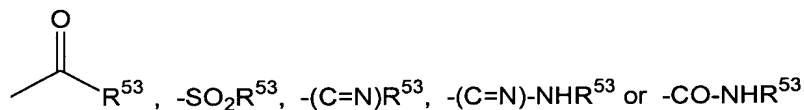
p may be 0 or 1,

- q may be 0 or 1,
 r may be 0 or 1,
 s may be 0 or 1,
 u may be 0 or 1,
 v may be 0 or 1, and
 G may be $\text{NR}^{51}\text{R}^{52}$ or



and

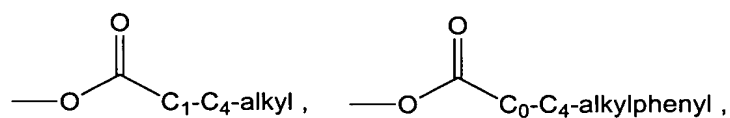
- R^{51} is hydrogen or branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{-K}$, and
 R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, COCH_3 , COCF_3 , phenyl,



in which

- R^{53} may be branched or unbranched $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, phenyl or branched or unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, where in the case of R^{52} and R^{53} , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, it also being possible for

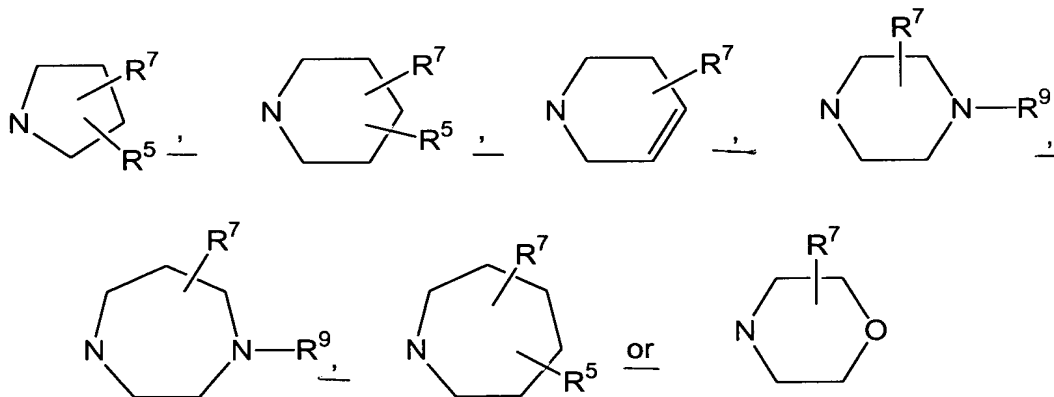
the carbocycles of the radicals R^{52} and R^{53} , independently of one another, to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH , F , Cl , Br , I , CF_3 , ~~NO_2~~ NO_2 , NH_2 , CN , $COOH$, $COOC_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, ~~C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino~~ C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , ~~C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino~~ C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ phenyl, S - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,



CHO , CH_2 - O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-CH_2O$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO_2NH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, or

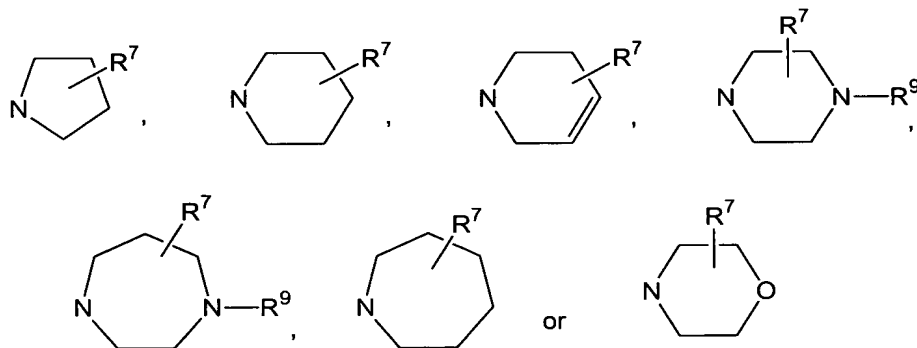
two radicals form a bridge $-O-(CH_2)_{1,2}-O-$,

B may be



and

- A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, NH_2 , branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, CN or NH-CO-R^{33} , where R^{33} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and
- t is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 and
- K is phenyl, ~~which may carry at most two radicals,~~ is $\text{NR}^{k1}\text{R}^{k2}$ where R^{k1} and R^{k2} are as defined for R^{41} and R^{42} respectively, NH- C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1 - C_6 -alkyl or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and
- R^5 may be hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, NR^7R^9 and



and

- R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{71} , and
- R^{71} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro or NH_2 , and
- R^8 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl or ~~C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl~~ C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{81} , and
- R^{81} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 , and
- R^9 is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO -O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, CF_3 or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

- R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched ~~C_1 - C_6 -alkyl~~ C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where
- R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and
- R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, ~~$NR^{22}R^{23}$~~ , $NH-CO-R^{21}$, or OR^{21} , where
- R^{21} ~~and R^{22} are, independently of one another,~~ is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

~~R²³ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl or phenyl, and~~

R³ is -O-(CH₂)_o-(CHR³¹)_m-(CH₂)_n-G, where

R³¹ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, OH ~~and~~ or O-C₁-C₄-alkyl,

m and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

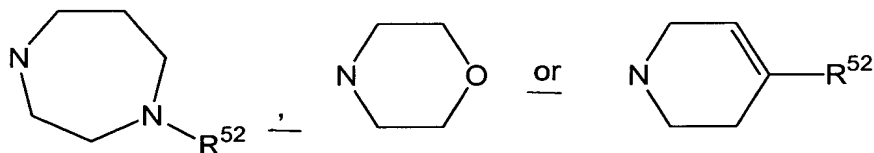
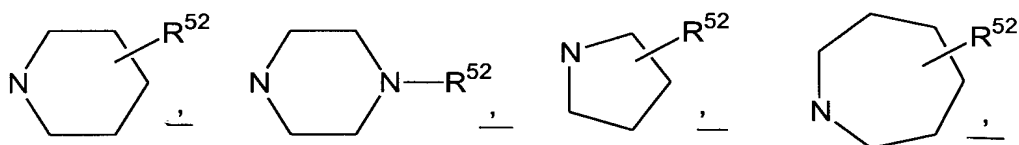
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R⁴ is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, NR⁴¹R⁴², NH-CO-R⁴³, or OR⁴¹, where

R⁴¹ and R⁴² are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

R⁴³ is ~~C⁺-C₄-alkyl~~ C₁-C₄-alkyl or phenyl, and

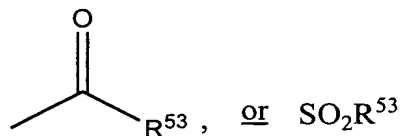
G is NR⁵¹R⁵² or one of the following radicals



where

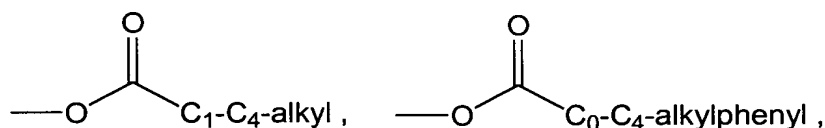
R⁵¹ is hydrogen and branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, and

R⁵² is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl,



in which

R^{53} is branched or unbranched O-C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the C₁-C₆-alkyl radical in R^{52} and R^{53} can, independently of one another, be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, OH, F, C_1 , Cl, Br, I, CF₃, ~~NO₂~~ NO₂, NH₂, CN, COOH, COOC₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkylamino, CCl₃, C₁-C₄-dialkylamino, SO₂-C₁-C₄-alkyl, SO₂phenyl, CONH₂, CONH-C₁-C₄-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, NHSO₂-C₁-C₄-alkyl, NHSO₂phenyl, S-C₁-C₄-alkyl,



CHO, CH₂-O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -CH₂O-C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, -CH₂OH, -SO-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -SO-C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, SO₂NH₂, or -SO₂NH-C₁-C₄-alkyl

and two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH₂)_{1,2}-O-,

or the tautomeric form, possible enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms thereof, the prodrugs thereof, and pharmacologically physiologically tolerated salts thereof.

3. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where

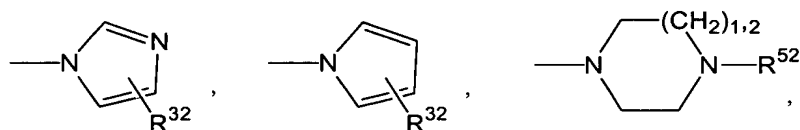
R^{11} is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, ~~$NR^{22}R^{23}$~~ , $NH-CO-R^{21}$, OR^{21} , where

~~R^{21} and R^{22} independently of one another are~~ R^{21} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

~~R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenyl~~

R^3 is



and

R^{32} is hydrogen ~~and~~ or $-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$, where R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH ~~and~~ or $O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl,

m , and o independently of one another are ~~m~~ 0, 1 or 2 and

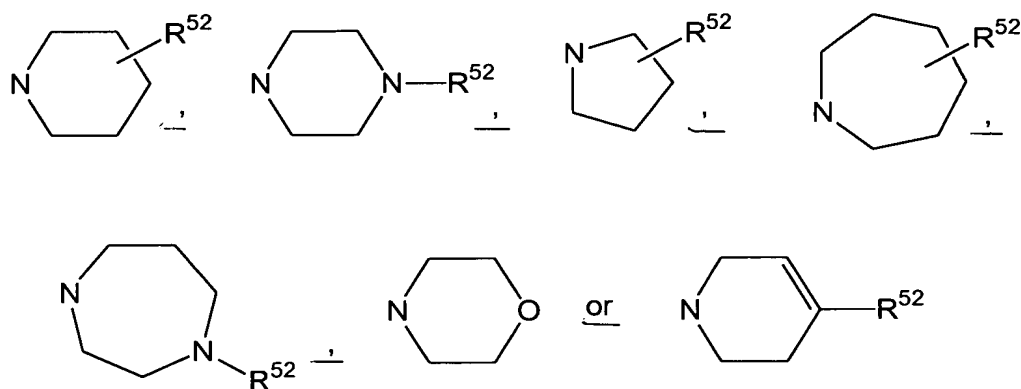
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or OR^{41} , where

R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

R^{51} is hydrogen ~~and~~ or branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and

R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, or branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, and CN, $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,

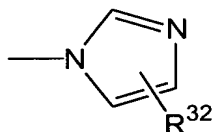
and the tautomeric forms, a possible enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms thereof, a the prodrugs thereof, ~~or~~ and pharmacologically physiologically tolerated salts thereof.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^2 is in position 3 and R^3 is in position 4 or R^2 is in position 4 and R^3 is in position 3 relative to the benzimidazole ring.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^1 and R^4 are hydrogen.

6. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^2 is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CN, NH_2 , or O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl.

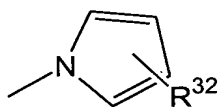
7. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1 where
(i) for R^3 being



$R^{31} R^{32}$ is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_w-G$ $-(CH_2)_p-G$, where

w p is 1 or 2 and

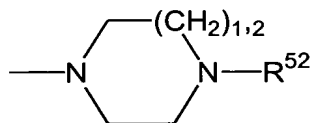
(ii) for R^3 being



$R^{31} R^{32}$ is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-G$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

and (iii) for R^3 being



where

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of

the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C₁-C₄-alkyl, nitro, amino, C₁-C₄-alkylamino, C₁-C₄-dialkylamino, OH, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, CN, and SO₂-C₁-C₄-alkyl.

8. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R³ is -D-(F¹)_p-(E)_q-(F²)_r-G where D is O, ~~F¹~~ F¹ is a C₁-C₄ carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.

9. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R⁵ is a 6-membered ring and R⁵² is an optionally substituted phenyl ring.

10. (Previously Presented) A drug comprising besides conventional vehicles and ancillary substances a compound as claimed in claim 1.

11. (Previously Presented) A method for treating a disorder in which pathologically elevated PARP activities occur, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from said disorder.

12. (Currently Amended) ~~The use of compounds of the formula I~~ The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is a neurodegenerative disease or involves neuronal damage.

13. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the neurodegenerative disease or neuronal damage is induced by ischemia, trauma or massive

bleeding.

14. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is stroke or craniocerebral trauma.

15. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is Alzheimer's disease ~~and~~ or Huntington's disease.

16. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is damage due to ischemia.

17. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is epilepsy.

18. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants.

19. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia.

20. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is a ~~microinfarct~~ microinfarct.

21. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries.

22. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is an acute myocardial infarct ~~and~~ or damage during an after medical or mechanical lysis thereof.

23. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is a tumor or metastasis thereof.

24. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is sepsis of multi-organ failure.

25. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is an immunological disease.

26. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is diabetes mellitus.